

into the dark recess of yonder room, I

into the dark recess of yonder room. In a strange old room—the walls cracked and in shaggy places, are hung with cobwebs—the floor, dark as ink, is stained with dried blood—bloches—and all around scattered the evidences of some plain workman's craft—heaps of paper, little pieces of shavings were scattered over the floor, and there, right in the light of the morning sun, beside that window, stands a young man of some twenty years—quite a boy in his count—thrown aside, his faded garments covered with patches, while his right hand grasps several of those small bits of atom.

Why this is but a dull picture, a picture
saber every day fact.

Yet look again upon that boy standing
there, in the full light of the morning sun,
there is meaning in that massive brow, shad-
ded by locks of dark brown hair—there
meaning in that full grey eye, now dilated
and burning as that young man stands there
alone, alone in that old room.

But what is this grim monster on which
the young man leans? This thing of a
youth shape, built of massy iron, with

And the young man standing there in rude garb, with the warm sunshiny stream in front of him, had a look of an angel.

there alone—neglected, unknown, is
Printer Boy, yes, an earnest son of
that thinking deep thoughts, there in that
room, with its dusty floor, and its cob-
webbed walls!

Those thoughts will one day shake
the world!

Now let us look upon the other picture.

Ah! here is a scene full of light and
music and Romance!

We stand in a magnificent garden, in

Let us approach that palace, with
thousand windows flashing with lights
that howl the music of a full band con-
stantly along this garden—mingling with
the hum of fountains—gathering in
bursts up into the dark concave of Heaven.
Let us enter this palace! Up wide stair-
ways where heavy carpets give no echo
to the footfall; up wide stairways through

Yes, a splendid saloon—yon chandelier flinging a shower of light over this array of noble lords and beautiful women; on every side of the flash of jewels—the glitter of embroidery—the soft, mild gleam of pearls—ringing into light, with the pulsation of life, bosoms—and this is indeed a splendid scene.

Throne, and on that Throne, the King!

That King, these courtiers, noble and
and profane dames; are all waiting a strange
spectacle. The appearance of an Ambassa-
dor from an unknown Republic far o-
ver the waters. They are all anxious to be
upon this strange man—whose fame goes
before him! Hark! to those whispers.
It is even said that this strange Ambassador
of an unknown Republic, has called down
lightnings from God's eternal sky!

No doubt this Ambassador will be something very uncouth, yet it is still possible that he will try to veil his uncouthness in a splendid Court dress.

The King, the Courtiers are all on tip-toe of expectation.

Why does not this Magician from New World—the Chainer of Herbs—appear?

Suddenly there is a murmur, tense crowd parts on either side—look! he comes—the Magician, the Ambassador.

He comes walking through that light
whose walls are beautiful women; is
cocked out in a court dress. Is he abused
by the presence of the King?
Ah! no! Look there—how the King
starts with surprise, as that plain in-
come forward! That plain man, with
bold brow, the curling locks behind
and, such odious home-made sur-
tins upon his limbs.

Look there, and in that Magician—
Chamber of the Lightning—behold

And my friends, there is a world of meaning in these pictures. They speak to your hearts now—they will speak to the hearts of a Universal Man forever!

KLANE, the unknown Printer Boy, standing in his labor, neglected, unknown; in a patched garb, with the laborer's sweat upon his brow—HERE, the **MAN** of nations are proud to claim as their own.

and one howitzer were captured in this fort. Three officers and some twenty or thirty men were taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was served against the second fort and defences, with captured ammunition during the remainder of the day, by Capt.

The storming party of Gen. Worth's division also captured two nine pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations; and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, of the 3d artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops, under Capt. Blanchard, performed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command.

On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman, with the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky regiments.

A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were ordered to throw into the streets to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. These were soon supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers.

In the vicinity of the plaza, the pieces of Bragg's artillery were also used with much efficiency far into the heart of the city. This engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops driving down the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defences of the main plaza, in its immediate vicinity, and to

Early in the afternoon of the same day, Gen. Worth assaulted, from the Bishop's palace, the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy, and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main palace, on the side of the city. Towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the cemetery enclosed, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the palace. This ended the operations of the 23d.

On the morning of the 24th, at an early hour, a communication was sent by Gen. Apudnia to Gen. Taylor, under a flag of truce, making an offer of capitulation to which the latter refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant. At the same time a demand to surrender was made to Gen. Apudnia in reply.

Twelve o'clock, M., was the hour at which the acceptance was to be communicated to the American General.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted, the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their General. After the capitulation of the city, made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M., General Taylor arose and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his

At the expiration of the hour the discharge of the mortars (to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities, &c.)

At the expiration of the time agreed on, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia to inform the American General that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops he had, after the consultation with his general officers, decided to capitulate, accept

The only Baltimorean or Philadelphian in the party of the list of killed and wounded, is Col. Wm. H. Watson, of Baltimore. No particulars are given as to the mode or manner of his death.

Ampudia said his force was 4,000, but it is estimated at 11,000. The forts occupied by Ridgley's artillery company, which turned the captured pieces against the Mexican forces and the firing was kept up by this company during the day.

Our brave Col. Watson has been killed and the command has devolved on our brave and spirited Capt. James B. Stewart.

one of them in the height. On the 29th put: Scarritt and Lieut. Pope went into the heights and works. Scarritt on the right and Pope on the left of the town. Scarritt approached and discovered the position of a battery on the extreme left. It was composed of a line of cannon and machine guns, from which, after finishing his observations, he retired in haste. On the night of the 29th the morning theitzer batteries were placed in a

tion to play on the strong hold of the rebels. The action commenced on the morning of the 21st, by the opening of these two batteries. Col. Gamland's brigade was ordered to move to the left for the purpose of storming the battery. Discovering Lieut. Pope this day before, and to occupy, if possible, the lower part of the city, Major Mansfield, Capt. Williams and Lieut. Jones were ordered in advance to select the most available point of attack, and to direct the movements of the column upon it. These

capacities were thrown forward as skirmishers and advanced rapidly towards the rifle followed by the brigade in line of battle under a cross fire of artillery from the citadel and fort, and a heavy fire of sketry. This column charged into a nest 240 yards to the right of the battery, used the works fearfully, and effected an entrance to the town. After advancing rapidly about 400 yards beyond the battery, came immediately in front of a bank of batteries of artillery and musketry which

opt the street, completely by its range. The barricades of the street at sixty yards distance from the head of the column, were covered with Mexican troops, who, entirely covered themselves, opened a murderous charge of grape and musketry upon the vanishing column. Every house in the street was pierced for musketry, and enfiladed the street in every direction. Under the fire the following officers were killed, mortally wounded: Major Barbours, 3d Infantry, this grade, shot in the abdomen.

Captain Williams, Topographical engineer, was not through the hole by a musket ball, fell on the street, and was dragged into the doorway of a house by Lieutenant Pope amidst a shower of balls, that covered him with wounds. The gallantry of this young officer, shown in his first battle, is spoken of in admiration by the whole army. Captain Williams died the next day, and was buried with the honors of war, by the Mexican troops, whose hands he had fallen. Lieutenant Pope, did not enter, shot through the

Wounded.—Major Mansfield, 6th infantry, died the next day. Major Leary, 34th infantry, was severely wounded in the leg. This brave officer would not leave on account of his wound, but rode out, behaving in the most gallant manner that day. Captain Bainbridge, 34th infantry, was slightly wounded in the hand; Major Lear, 34th infantry, was dangerously wounded in the mouth, the ball passing out at the back of his head; Major McCormick, 1st infantry, severely wounded in the head; Lieutenant R. Graham, 4th infantry, severely wounded in both arms and legs.

It being impossible, in the opinion of the engineer officers, to effect anything in attacking the barricades in front, the column moved rapidly up a street to the right, with the intention of turning them. Being reinforced by the Ohio regiment, a second charge was made under the direction of General Butler, which, owing to the tre-

The following officers were killed or mortally wounded (since died) in the second charge: Colonel Watson, of the Baltimore Cavalry; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d Infantry; Captain D. Irwin, 2d Infantry; Lieut. R.

24th, 4th Infantry. Three officers were killed in the first where I did not participate and lost were Lieut. Hopkins, 3d Infantry; Capt. J. S. Woods, 4th Infantry; Capt. Field, 3d Infantry. It took me two days.

Wounded.—Major Gen. Butler, slightly, through the calf of the leg; Col. Mitchell in the leg; Capt. Lamont, 3d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Billworthy, 3d Infantry, leg not off.

1st Lt. Agnew

During the engagement in town of Garand's brigade, the foris that were passed on

left in entering the town, were palliated by the fact that they were carried by the Tennessees and Mississippians—the first commanded by Col. Campbell, and the second by Col. Davis. Capt. McClung, of the Mississippi regiment, was dangerously wounded. These arguments sustained a great loss of killed and wounded, but I cannot in the short time at my disposal, ascertain the names or number of men who fell. Capt. Briggs's battery of light artillery, was brought into action, but was impossible to use. It effectively was

withdrawn. Several pieces of artillery were captured. The forts that were taken were occupied by Ridgely's light artillery company, who turned in captured pieces of